

Kentucky

Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 9. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCANDISE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—tf.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joel Earwood. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the receiver of public monies, for the district of lands offered for sale at Jeffersonville, be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to permit Joel Earwood to transfer, to any entry of lands he may make in said district, any monies he may have paid into said office, on the north-east quarter of section numbered twenty-one of township six, and range nine east, in said district; and the register of the said land office shall permit the said Earwood to withdraw his entry for the quarter section aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. January 22, 1818—APPROVED JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Making further provisions for repairing the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of repairing the public buildings, a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied by the commissioner, under the direction of the president of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. January 22, 1818—APPROVED, JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Directing the procurement of certain laws. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, of the laws passed at the first and second sessions of the fourteenth Congress, remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, three copies be left in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and fifteen copies in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of their members respectively.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. January 22, 1818—APPROVED, JAMES MONROE.

Sanders Manufacturing Company.

AN ACT incorporating a Company under the above name has become a law. The capital is \$300,000 divided into 6000 shares of fifty dollars each. One half of the capital is to be constantly employed in manufacturing, the other half may be employed in banking, with the privilege of issuing notes to three times the amount of the banking capital; upon failure to pay the notes of the corporation in specie, or notes of the Bank of Kentucky, or the Bank of the United States, or their branches, the banking privileges to cease. Five dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing; five dollars on the first day of July, and five dollars every two months thereafter until the whole is paid.

The Factory, Machinery, Buildings, &c. at Sanders are to be estimated and valued by Nathaniel Hart, of Woodford, James Johnson, Geo. M. Bibb, John T. Mason, Jr. and John Marsh. The proprietor of which is permitted to subscribe for stock to the amount of such valuation—and upon delivering to the Company a fair and perfect title to the same, he is to receive certificates of stock. The Stockholders are to elect seven Directors, being stockholders in said company, who are to choose one of their body as President; the scale of voting the same as in the Bank of Kentucky—no individual or company to give more than 30 votes—In loaning out the money the preference is to be given, first, to Manufacturers; second, to Mechanics; third, to the Exporters of produce or stock; and fourth, to Farmers—Duration of the charter 21 years.

Books are this day opened to receive subscriptions for four thousand shares of the stock in said corporation at the Book Store of Worsley and Smith, and at the counting house of James Wier; which will remain open 30 days unless sooner filled—Attendance will be given by at least two of the undersigned, appointed by said act for that purpose.

JAMES MORRISON,

THOS. BODLEY,

JOHN FOWLER,

WILLIAM LEAVY,

WM. W. WORSLEY,

JAMES WIER.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1818—tf.

Kentucky Insurance NOTES.

Will be received in payment for GOODS at cash prices at the store of THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO. Lexington, Feb. 21, 1818—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOSEPH BOSWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the house on Cheapside, lately occupied by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and has THIS DAY entered into partnership with his nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Concern will be

Joseph & George Boswell.

They have on hand and are now opening a large and very general assortment of DRY GOODS, QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE, AND GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, Of every description, among which are

New-Orleans Sugar,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY, which they will sell by the Barrel or by Retail as low as any in market.

They have just received from Richmond, Va. an assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, ANVILS, VICES, PATENT SHOT, PIG LEAD, FISH, &c. which articles they will sell on as good terms as any in the state.

They will give the highest price in Cash for SALT PETRE, at their Store. 7—13t

Feb. 14, 1818.

CHEAP STORE.

Arcambal & Nouvel,

4 Doors below the Gazette Office, Main-street.) RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale by the bbl or pound,

LOAF LUMP $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs Best IMPERIAL BROWN TEA.

As usual a general assortment of Dry Goods and Hard Ware, all which are offered very low for Cash.

WALTER FORTUNE, Black and White-smith, and Saddletree Manufacturer,

(LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.

He also carries on HORSE SHOEING.

He manufactures AXES—MATTOCKS—HOES and HINGES of every description, which shall be neatly executed. All of the foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper.

Orders from any part of the country will be

thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

PRICES.

Ladies' Saddle Trees, - - - \$27 per dos. Men's Fallback do. - - - 27 do. Men's Best do. - - - 19 do. Men's Common do. - - - 17½ do. Ladies' Best do. - - - 27 do. Wood Axes (warranted) - - - 22 do. Mattocks do. - - - 22 cts. Plough Irons (steeded) - - - 22 cts. per lb.

Four apprentices are wanting to above business. Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817.—Jan. 31—13t.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY the 14th of March, 1818, will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling house of the late Anson Turner, near the White Lead Factory, all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Books, two Cows, &c.

Those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment; and those who have claims against it, will present them for adjustment. ROSANA TURNER, Adm'r. Lexington, Feb. 21—4t.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP by Saml. Trotter, two miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort road, one SORREL HORSE, about fifteen hands high, blaze in his face, four white feet and legs, seven years old, shod all round, appraised to thirty-five dollars.

ALSO—one CREAM COLOURED HORSE, five years old, fourteen hands high, white face, man and tail, appraised to \$30.—Appraised before O. KEEN, J. P.

A COPY—TEST, J. C. RODES, CLERK. February 21—3t.

CAUTION.

ALL persons whatsoever are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the lands of the subscriber, or on the lands of the infant heirs of William Beard, deceased, for whom I am guardian, either by cutting or destroying any wood or timber, or moving the same, or moving any rails, injuring lime trees or corners, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever on said premises, as they may expect to be treated with the utmost severity of the law; and those that the law cannot reach, if caught in the fact, shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth, eight weeks successively, agreeably to law. A COPY. ATTEST,

DAN. B. PRICE, c. j. c. e. c.

Feb. 14, 1818—8t.

HENRY BEARD.

Fayette county, Feb. 21—3t.

JOSEPH BUCHANAN, (Attorney at Law)

KEEPS an Office on Limestone Street, near the Jail, and attends the several courts of Fayette: those who entrust their business to him, may depend on the strictest attention.

N. B. He is now delivering a COURSE OF LECTURES ON LAW, which he intends to repeat annually, in connexion with examinations on the same subjects in Blackstone and the statutes and decisions of Kentucky, and with the conduct and argument of fictitious cases in imitation of proceedings in the courts of justice. The fee for this course, as soon as he has made it complete, will be the same as usually paid by students to gentlemen of the bar for superintending their studies. His private pupils will have the benefit of it without any additional fee.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 21—3t.

Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on Thursday the 5th February, 1818.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TRUSTEE OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON,

THAT no person or persons shall stop their waggons, horses or carts, on any of the bridges in Water street for the purpose of feeding during the night—and any white or free person so stopping a waggons and team or cart and horses, and to stand on any one of the bridges in Water street, shall pay 3 dollars to whoever may sue for the same. And any slave so offending shall receive ten lashes by order of a Justice of the Peace, if the fine be not paid by his owner or some other person for him.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That no person shall ride on horseback, or drive any or four wheel carriage over any of the foot pavements in the town of Lexington and any free person offending herein shall pay 3 dollars to whoever may sue for the same—and any slave offending herein shall receive ten lashes by order of a Justice of the Peace, unless the fine be paid by the owner or some other person for him.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That all ordinances heretofore made and in force touching Theatrical or other shows and exhibitions be and the same are hereby repealed and rescinded.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the Treasurer of this town for his services shall be allowed two per cent on all monies actually received by him, and paid out or delivered over to his successor.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That all laws or parts of laws contrary to, or coming within the purview of the above be, and the same are hereby repealed. (Passed the first reading.)

A COPY. ATTEST,

HUBBARD B. SMITH, c. b. t. l.

TYPES.

WE have for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office, a FOUNT OF BREVIER, of about 250 lbs. not half worn. It can be had on a credit of six months.

J. NORVELL & CO.

Lexington, Feb. 21—tf.

Tammany Mills—Prices.

Wheat - - - per bushel \$075 CASH

Corn in the ears per barrel 175 on de-

Do. shelled - - - do. 200 livery.

Superfine Flour - - - per bbl. \$6 00

do. do. 100 lbs. 3 00

Common do. 100 lbs. \$2 to 2 25

Ship Stuff - - - bushel 0 50

Shorts - - - do. 0 12½

Bran - - - do. 0 8½

Corn Meal - - - do. 0 50

JOHN & THOMAS P. HART.

Lexington, February 21, 1818—tf.

Blanks of every Description FOR SALE.

SPEECH

Of Governor CLINTON to the Legislature of New-York, Jan. 27, 1818.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and of the Assembly,

Among the important duties enjoined

upon the executive by the constitution,

he is required to recommend such sub-

jects to the consideration of the legislature,

as shall appear to him to concern

the good government, welfare and pros-

perity of the state. On this occasion I

feel a peculiar gratification in the perfor-

mance of this duty, from a persuasion that

I address myself to a legislature,

competent to distinguish, and anxious to

promote, the true interests of our country.

would imitate the honorable preference

which you have this day evinced in favor

of American manufacturers.

The internal trade of a country is

equally essential to the prosperity of

agriculture, of manufactures and of com-

merce; for embracing the interest of all,

it extends its enlivening influence to ev-

ery important

uable collections of the works of the fine arts; of our animal, vegetable and mineral productions, and of books and manuscripts illustrating our civil, ecclesiastical and natural history, our geography, antiquities and statistics. They are also zealously engaged in exploring the principles of political philosophy, and in exalting the literature of our country.— Whenever such institutions appear, they are entitled to the countenance of government, for there will ever be an intimate and immutable alliance between their advancement and the glory and prosperity of the state.

The state of our finances demands your mature consideration. It appears that the funds of the state amount to about \$4,500,000. And that the debts of the state amount to 2,710,082 50

Composed of the following specifications: Stock, bearing 7 per cent interest \$1,106,397 50 Stock, bearing 6 per cent interest 777,000 00 Debt to the bank of N. York, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. 826,685 00

2,710,082 50

It further appears that the sum total of expenditures for fortifications, arsenals, magazines, ordnance, arms, ammunition and other warlike stores; for the pay of militia, seafarers, and volunteers, is \$346,350 83

The amount of direct taxes of the national government, assumed and paid by this state, is 1,113,126 25

Making in the whole \$1,959,477,06, of debt incurred by the state in consequence of its patriotic exertions for the public defence, and for the payment of which a tax of two mills on a dollar has been imposed.

It will be observed that we pay a war interest of 7 per cent, for a considerable part of this debt. As the stock is redeemable, it will be easy to pay it off by new loan of six per cent. It will be advisable to dispose of the three per cent stock, and to apply the avails to the reduction of the debt. These proceeds, together with \$226,000 of the revenue of last year, and a new loan of 1,000,000 dollars of six per cent will extinguish the whole of the present stock in May or June next, and leave about 150,000 dollars applicable to extraordinary purposes. The canal stock is not included in the statement, because the finances of the work are to be kept distinct from the ordinary revenue of the state.

If this plan should be adopted, our debt would be reduced to 1,900,000 dollars.

I also recommend the reduction of the tax to half its present amount. The annual revenue will still be about 500,000 dollars; and as our permanent expenses, including the interest of the public debt, will not exceed 440,000 dollars, there will remain a surplus of 60,000 dollars applicable to extraordinary objects. This sum may be increased to upwards of \$100,000 by financial improvements.—The funds of the state will be augmented by the payment of the debt due from the United States, which has not yet been adjusted; and great and useful accretions may be made in other respects. The imposition of auction duties in lieu of those of the United States, lately withdrawn, will protect our regular traders, afford some relief to our manufacturers and enlarge the fund for internal improvement. The revenue from escheats properly collected, would be considerable, and a much greater sum may be raised annually by the lotteries already authorized by law. And it may be proper to observe that our financial operations may be facilitated by the establishment of an office for the transfer of stock in the city of New-York, which can be done without any expense.

This view of our finances is certainly encouraging. It shows that our debt may be greatly reduced; that our taxes may be diminished one half; that all our contemplated improvements may be executed, and that a great fund will still remain for all the beneficial objects of society.

The public lands have not been comprehended in this exposition of our resources.—Including the town lots, the islands and our rights of pre-emption, together with the detached parcels and large tracts, I consider them fully equivalent in value to the whole debt against the state. The immense fund appropriated to schools, and academies, has also been kept out of view, because I deem it a sacred provision for the education of the present and all future generations, which ought never to be disturbed or impaired.

With respect to the debt which will be incurred in the prosecution of internal improvements, there can be no doubt but that light tolls on our own commodities, and higher transit duties on foreign productions will in a few years not only accumulate a fund for its extinguishment, but be a prolific source of revenue for the general purposes of government. And this subject may in other respects form the basis of important arrangements in our system of political economy. It may be rendered a powerful instrument for encouraging our own manufactures, and for restraining the pernicious use of foreign commodities.

The best systems of finance are however vain and illusory without the practice of economy.—Parsimony ought to be avoided as well as profusion, but all governments are too prone to give in to wasteful extravagance. Appropriations of public money should be cautiously made, and its expenditures carefully watched. The accountability of public agents should be enforced, and the ordinary forms of legislation ought never to be waived unless in extreme cases. With the observance of these salutary precautions, with the application of a well-regulated economy, and the adoption of proper and judicious retrenchments, I feel a thorough persuasion that the flour-

ishing condition of our finances, may be completely restored; that all our improvements may be successfully executed; and that this state, rich in her resources, public spirited in her objects, wise in her deliberations, and determined in her purposes, may attain unprecedented prosperity.

Although the cultivation of the blessings of peace is most congenial with the spirit of our government, the precepts of religion, and the maxims of sound policy, yet the seeds of war and controversy are planted so deeply in the constitution of human nature for us to expect an exemption from the common fate of nations; and the experience of the United States utterly forbids the hope. Since our existence as a nation, besides the war of the revolution, and contests with the savages of this continent, and the Barbarians of Africa, we have been engaged in hostilities with France and Great Britain. We are in the neighborhood of British and Spanish provinces. Our enterprising spirit of migration and commerce will bring us in contact with the trading and colonial establishments of Russia. The West-India islands, owned by different sovereigns, may in the course of time be a fruitful source of controversy; and our extensive commerce will often render it necessary to vindicate our neutral rights against the aggressions of the beligerent powers of Europe. Even at this present period, the patriotic struggles of the people of Spanish America for emancipation from the restraints of commercial monopoly, and the shackles of colonial subjection, may compromise our pacific relations. Whatever may be the cause, the time must arrive when it will become necessary to appeal to the sword, and this appeal ought never to be made without finding us in a state of ample preparation.

Permit me then to recommend to your attention the revision and amelioration of our militia system. The statutes relative to the militia were not revised in 1812, and it is now necessary to combine them into one law, to reconcile their different provisions, and to engrave such amendments as experience has shown to be proper. It is believed that essential improvements may be made in the organization, dress, and discipline of the militia; in the imposition, collection, and disposition of fines; in the promotion of military instruction, and in the encouragement of meritorious service or distinguished skill. In consequence of the imperfect state of some of the returns, the precise number of our enrolled militia, cannot be ascertained, but it may be safely estimated at 120,000 men. This immense physical force properly organized, arranged, armed, and directed, may defy the efforts of any enemy. But it ought not to be concealed, that not one-third of our militia is armed and equipped; and that too in a very imperfect manner. This state does not own more than twenty thousand stands of arms. The act of Congress of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, however well intended, is totally inadequate to the object. Our militia increase more rapidly than the supply; and even if our population were stationary, it would take near half a century before ample provisions could be derived from that source.

The constitution of the State ordains that the militia at all times, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service, and that a proper magazine of warlike stores proportionate to the number of inhabitants, shall forever, at the expense of the State and by act of the Legislature, be established, maintained, and continued, in every county. Although it has not been practicable to comply with these injunctions in their strict sense, and to their full extent, yet it is certainly our duty as well from reverence for the Constitution, as from regard for the public safety, to replenish our arsenals and magazines, and to give our physical force all the advantages of energetic arrangement and complete equipment.

The system of criminal jurisprudence, which was adopted in 1796, has not realized the expectations of benevolence. The expense of this establishment to the first day of the present month, amount to the enormous sum of \$976,157 44-100, of which the following are the principal items:

For erecting the prison, including the site, \$243,346 00

For the support of the institution, exclusive of the compensation of the officers and guard, 374,846 70

For the salaries of the officers of the prison, exclusive of the guard, 153,324 43

For pay of the guard, including their arms, clothing, &c. 134,660 16

For transportation of convicts to the state prison, since 1812, inclusive, being before that year, paid by the agent of the prison, 67,980 15

976,157 44 in reforming offenders, has not stood the test of experiment; and as it is very difficult to obtain accurate accounts of the convictions under the old system, it is not in my power to state with certainty, whether crimes have increased under the new, because in order to arrive at a fair result it is necessary to compare the convictions and the population under the operation of both codes; but I am induced to believe that in this momentous respect, it has not answered our wishes. It is with inexpressible regret that I am compelled by an imperious sense of duty, to make this communication. I have done it, not with a view of re-introducing sanguinary punishments, which are as abhorrent to my feelings as they are to the policy of good government, but to attract your attention to this important subject, and to solicit the full exertion of your faculties

in its investigation. I am perswaded that the penitentiary system has not been subjected to a fair experiment, and that under a proper arrangement, and a virtuous and able administration, it will answer all the ends of criminal justice, without imposing any great burden on the state.

It is reasonable to impute our disappointment in a considerable degree to the incompetency of the means provided for executing the system on an extensive scale. The want of room has been hostile to discipline, injurious to industry, and productive of heavy expense; and when the State undertook to carry on extensive manufacturing operations, it became liable to losses in every stage of their progress from the purchase of the raw material to the sale of the wrought article. The injudicious organization of the board of superintendence; the repeated changes in that body; and the unavoidable frequency of pardons, have also produced detrimental effects. But making ample allowance for all these disadvantages, and comparing our penitentiary with those of other states, I cannot resist the impression that there has been some radical error in the general management. It behoves the representatives of the people to institute a solemn inquiry; to ascertain the causes of the failure, and to apply the appropriate remedies.

The efficacy of the Penitentiary System might be signally promoted by the erection of solitary cells in the several counties for the punishment of all offenders below the degree of Grand Larceny, and by doubling the value of the property stolen in order to constitute that crime. Solitary confinement is, next to death, the most appalling punishment which can be inflicted on a human being; and the expense of erecting their prisons and of maintaining the convicts will be very inconsiderable, when compared with the importance of the object. Under our present code, the pardoning power has been frequently exercised in a salutary manner by prescribing as a condition, that the convict to whom mercy is extended, shall depart from the State and never return. This is in substance the punishment of banishment, and it would be well to fortify the efficacy of such pardons, by imposing severe penalties for their violation.

As connected generally with this subject, it is proper to mention that the dispensation of criminal justice is attended with heavy, and, it is believed, with unnecessary expense; and that great benefits might probably arise from some improvements in the system, and from a new arrangement of the Court of Exchequer.

In the case of creditors and debtors, our law has departed from its general policy, and has authorized the former to wield the power of punishment by the imprisonment of the latter for a default in the payment of debts, without considering whether the failure be imputable to misfortune or to fraud. Within a few years this code has been relaxed, and the debtor has been liberated from close incarceration, and admitted to the benefit of extensive limits on giving security that he will not depart from them. The consequence is, that it entangles and holds only the poor and forlorn, while those favoured with friends or opulence escape from its severity. If the legislature shall consider it expedient to change the present system, and exempt the unfortunate debtor from the penalties of imprisonment, rigorous provisions ought to be adopted for the punishment of fraud, and the rights of creditors should be fortified by the terror of criminal punishment. But if it shall be deemed unadvisable to proceed to that extent, the poor debtor confined within the walls of a prison ought at least to be supported by his unrelenting creditor, and the repetition of scenes at which humanity shudders ought no longer to disgrace our country.

Our statutes relating to the poor are borrowed from the English system. And the experience of that country as well as our own shows that pauperism increases with the augmentation of the funds applied to its relief. This evil has proceeded to such an alarming extent in the city of New-York, that the burdens of heavy taxation, which it has imposed, menace a diminution of the population of that city, and a depreciation of its real property. The consequences will be very injurious to the whole state; for the decay of our great market will be felt in every department of productive labour. Under the present system the fruits of industry are appropriated to the wants of idleness; a laborious poor man is taxed for the support of an idle beggar; and the vice of mendicity, no longer considered degrading, infects a considerable portion of our population in large towns. I am persuaded that the sooner a radical reform takes place, the better. The evil is contagious, and a prompt extirpation can alone prevent its pernicious extension. The inducement to pauperism may be destroyed by rendering it a greater evil to live by charity than by industry; its mischiefs may be mitigated by diminishing the expenses of our charitable establishments, and by adopting a system of coercive labour; and its causes may be removed by preventing intemperance and extravagance, and by intellectual, moral and religious cultivation. It is the decree of Heaven that our lives should be spent in useful or active employment. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground," was the declaration of the Almighty to our first parent; and a course of blind, indiscriminating, prodigal benevolence defeats its own object, by attempting to counteract the laws of our nature and the designs of Providence.—Charity is an exalted virtue, but it ought to be founded on reason, and regulated by wisdom. While we must consider as wor-

thy of all praise and patronage religious and moral societies, Sunday, free, and charity schools, houses of industry, orphan asylums, saving banks and all other establishments, which prevent or alleviate the evils of pauperism, by inspiring industry, dispensing employment and inculcating economy; by improving the mind, cultivating the heart and elevating the character, we are equally bound to discourage those institutions which furnish the aliment of mendicity by removing the incentives to labour, and administering to the blandishments of sensuality.

The Indians in our country are experiencing the fate of all savage and barbarous tribes in the vicinity of civilized nations, and are constantly deteriorating in character and diminishing in number; and before the expiration of half a century there is a strong probability that they will entirely disappear. Their reservations amount to about 250,000 acres of excellent land, but as the greater part is within the cession to Massachusetts, the state has but little interest in the pre-emption. It is understood that the western Indians are desirous that ours should emigrate to an extensive territory remote from white population, and which will be granted to them gratuitously. As this will preserve them from rapid destruction, as it is in strict unison with the prescriptions of humanity, and will not interfere with the blessings of religious instruction; and as their places will be supplied by industrious and useful settlers, who will augment our population and resources, it is presumed that there can be no reasonable objections to their removal.

This however ought to be free and voluntary on their part, and whenever it takes place, it is our duty to see that they receive an ample compensation for their territory. At the present time they are frequently injured and defrauded by intrusions upon their lands, and some of the most valuable domains of the state are subjected to similar detriment. It is very desirable that our laws should provide adequate remedies in these cases, and that they should be rigorously enforced.

The evils arising from the disordered

state of our currency, have been aggravated by the banking operations of individuals, and the unauthorized emission of small notes by corporations. They require the immediate and correcting interposition of the legislature. I also submit it to your serious consideration, whether the incorporation of banks in places where they are not required by the exigencies of commerce, trade or manufactures, ought to be commenced. Such institutions, having but few deposits of money, must rely for their profits principally upon the circulation of their notes, and they are, therefore, tempted to frequently injure and defraud by intrusions upon their lands, and some of the most valuable domains of the state are subjected to similar detriment. But the former mode being conducive to profit, is at first generally adopted, and in the early stage of their operations, discounts are liberally dispensed. This produces an apparent activity of business and the indications of prosperity.—But it is all fictitious and deceptive, resembling the hectic heat of consuming disease, not the genial warmth of substantial health. A re-action soon takes place. Their bills are in turn collected by rival institutions, or pass to the banks of the great cities, and payment being required, the only resource left is to call in their debts, and exact partial or total returns of their loans.—The continual struggle between conflicting establishments to collect each other's notes, occasions constant apprehension. The sphere of their operations is narrowed. Every new bank contracts the area of their paper circulation; and after subjecting the communities within their respective spheres of operation to the pernicious vicissitudes of loans, at one period profusely granted and at another parsimoniously withheld, they finally settle down into a state of torpid inaction, and become mere conduits of accommodation to a few individuals. The legislature are then solicited to apply a remedy by the incorporation of other banks, whereas every new one of this description, unless attended by peculiar circumstances, paralyzes a portion of capital and augments the general distress. The banishment of metallic money, the loss of commercial confidence, the exhibition of fictitious capital, the increase of civil prosecutions, the multiplication of crimes, the injurious enhancement of prices, are among the mischiefs which flow from this state of things. And it is worthy of serious enquiry, whether a much greater augmentation of such institutions may not in course of time produce an explosion that will demolish the whole system. The slow and periodical returns of husbandry being incompetent to the exigencies of banking establishments, the agricultural interest is the principal sufferer by these proceedings. And it is with deep regret that I feel constrained to mention that some practitioners of the law, regardless of the high respectability of their profession, have added to the distresses of the country by buying up notes in order to obtain exorbitant premiums and the costs of prosecution. The fate of the manufacturing interest, the excessive consumption of foreign commodities, and the introduction of wide-spreading luxury and wide-wasting extravagance, have had a most pernicious effect on the public welfare. But I felicitate you on the prospect of better times. The blessings of Heaven have visited the labours of the husbandman during the last year, and the products of another season will in all probability create a balance in favour of the country. Public attention is awakened to the encouragement of the useful arts, and the diffusion of the lights of religion and

knowledge; and we are, I hope, returning to those habits of economy and those observances of republican simplicity, which are demanded by the voice of patriotism, and the genius of our government. And when we compare our actual and prospective state, with that of other nations, we have every reason to be grateful to the Divine Providence, for the exalted destinies of our country.

It is a fact, in which experience has confirmed me, that the discharge of the duties of a representative, involves much labor and anxiety, which often become burthensome. Yet, I trust, I shall ever be willing to bear a full proportion of that burthen, and in the most humble station, whenever your interest shall require my service. In public life, profit has never been my object. At no period of my political career, have I ever desired to change my representative character for any other. It is a situation most congenial with my mind; and I have always tendered my services for places immediately depending upon the people. To that great and vital principle of self government, the elective franchise, it has ever been my pleasure to submit. Although this grand prerogative of freemen, like all human blessings, is subject to abuse; yet it is the palladium of our rights, and the only sure guarantee of our liberties. This distinguishing feature in our political institutions, lays the foundation for a quiet reform of abuses, whenever they exist; which in monarchical governments, can be effected only by a resort to revolutionary measures. The temporary power with which the representative is invested, continually reminds him of his responsibility to his constituents, and restrains that domineering spirit which is so natural to man, when clothed with authority: and it is to be regretted, that some of our public functionaries are too far removed from the operation of this salutary principle.

I should do injustice to my feelings, were I not to express my grateful and respectful sense, of the confidence reposed in me by the people of this state.—Conscious that I ought to be judged by my conduct and not by my professions, I shall wave the usual expressions on these occasions, and shall only declare, that in the proper performance of my official duties, I rely upon the cordial concurrence of the co-ordinate authorities, and the magnanimous support of the people. And I humbly implore the blessings of Almighty God, upon the faithful execution of our high responsibilities, and upon our zealous co-operation with the national and state governments, in all wise and patriotic measures to promote the happiness, to advance the honor, and to perpetuate the freedom of the American people.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, January 27, 1818.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the Third Congressional District of the State of Kentucky.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

In announcing my intention to decline a re-election to Congress, it is a duty which I owe to you, to declare the motives which govern me in this determination. It will not surprise you, that I entertain a desire, for at least a temporary retirement from the tumults of public life.

Mine has been, as you know, a life of toil; equal at least, to my constitution.

At an early period in life, I was induced to tender

my services to my fellow citizens, for the state legislature;

and shortly after for the Congress of the U. States.

I have enjoyed no ordinary satisfaction, in having uniformly received the approbation and support of those, whose duty

it was to judge of my pretensions.—In this favorable decision, I have never been insensible to the partiality of those, who have reposed confidence in me; a confidence rendered the more grateful in having been continued amidst a violent conflict of opinions, and during a period which tried the souls of men. A recollection of these circumstances, produces in my bosom, sentiments of attachment, which cannot be despised.

A variety of considerations created my first

desire to enter upon the theatre of public life;

and by your favorable regard, I was gratified

to the extent of my wishes.

I have never undervalued the honor of serving you; and I trust I have given some evidence, of a disposition

to qualify myself to discharge, with correctness and fidelity, the important duties of a representative.

Additional pleasure arises

from the reflection, that my labors, in this respect,

have qualified me as a citizen, to form

the more correct opinion of those principles of

political economy, and measures of government, upon which the destinies of this happy

republican depend.

For several years I have felt the inclination

which has led to my present determination;

but have not hitherto been convinced, that I

could, consistently with honor and duty, withdraw from public life,

ing date "Silao, Oct. 27, 1817," "from Mexican Gazettes, received in this city," and which article was published as "decisive of the fate of the unfortunate Mina." It turns out, however, that this is the same news concerning Mina that was received and published in the newspapers of the United States generally in December last. But who received these Mexican Gazettes? Was it not Don Luis de Onis, the Spanish minister? The news is so very good, it would appear, that it has been thought necessary to publish it twice. Yet why are the particulars of the capture of Mina withheld? That gallant officer may, indeed, have experienced the fate of other unsuccessful patriots, and his head be, at this moment, "warp'd by sun and shower" on the battenment of a tower in Mexico; but we do not consider this fate as fully proved, notwithstanding Don Onis may have sent a translated account of his capture to the press.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the *Kentucky Gazette*, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL,
F. BRADFORD, Jr.
Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

"Nothing is more pernicious than bad examples, acting on bad inclinations. Scarcely had Congress decided on the right of summary trial and punishment, in the case of Anderson, for an alleged breach of privilege, and for contempt, when the little congress of "honorable" at Annapolis assumed the same right to themselves!"

"A person residing in Frederick, Maryland, recently forwarded a memorial to several members of the legislature of that state, without paying the postage on the letters which conveyed it. The members had it therefore to pay themselves, out of their compensation, which, you know, is only four dollars a day, but one half of that which a member of congress receives. Mr. James Nabb, one of the members from Talbot, determined to be revenged for the gross breach of privilege committed in sending him a letter without paying postage, returned the memorial under cover with an old newspaper. This return was made known to Mr. George Keatinge, the printer of a newspaper in Westminster, who thereupon made some rather harsh and indecorous remarks about Mr. Nabb. On receipt of his paper at Annapolis, the house of delegates closed their doors [as well they might on such a proceeding] and resolved to send the Sergeant at Arms, to drag the printer from his desk to the seat of government, and make him answer at the bar of the house for his audacious contempt of their serene highnesses. However, on the subsequent day, finding themselves in an awkward and ridiculous posture, and foreseeing that in the coming contest with the printer, they must be disgraced, and he triumph by an appeal to the judiciary, by whom he would have been wrested from the fangs of legislative tyranny, the house wisely rescinded their resolution.

"But you thus see, my friend, the contagious nature of bad precedents, and the excesses into which public characters relapse, when party spirit dies away, and a free and vigilant press ceases to perform its functions. With five or six honorable exceptions, the presses of this country have become the mere ministers of servile flattery to the men in power, the supporters of every favorite executive measure, the assailants of the character and rights of South America, contending for her liberties and independence. A few more tyrannical strides of power, such as have occurred in the case of Anderson and Keatinge, will either rouse the dormant spirit of the press, or else that spirit, powerful as it is when exerted in all its energy, will, if it remain much longer asleep, and itself in the condition of Guliver, when he awoke among the Lilliputians, bound fast to the earth, without the power to rise at all."

Capt. Lane, of the brig Franklin, in 35 days from St. Martha, informs us, that the Patriots were carrying all before them to the windward. About the 26th December, the Patriot troops, four to six thousand strong, were within a day's march of the city of Santa Fe, which was garrisoned by only about 200 Royalists, and they in a sickly state.

About the same time a fleet of ten sail, said to be commanded by Admiral Lord Cochrane, came to the mouth of St. Martha, and there stood to the westward for Cartagena, for the purpose as was supposed of blockading that port.

Flour, at St. Martha, \$26. No sale for other American produce.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

SALEM, FEB. 3.

A letter of the 16th Nov. to a gentleman in this town, states, that the Spaniards had received a reinforcement at Concepcion, six transports and a frigate with troops.

The Philadelphia ship Perseverance, from Valparaiso for Rio Janeiro, was captured by the Spaniards.

An English frigate had convoyed out of port one ship, and would probably convoy the Americans if requested.

CURACAO, DEC. 27.

The French fleet, which passed this island on Wednesday last, sailed from Cadiz with an intendant general for Caracas, and lay in the roads of La Guaira for several days, having left that port for Porto Bello, to convey specie from thence to the Havanna. From this circumstance it would appear, that France has given assistance to Spain in her struggle with the revolted colonies.

A Caracas Gazette of the 17th inst. contains an official dispatch from general Morillo to the captain general of Venezuela, Don Juan Baptista Pardo, dated head-quarters, Guadarrama, 7th December, from which it appears that general Paez, of the independent army, was in Achaguas, and commenced his retreat on the Arauca, with the emigration and all his forces, having at the same time ordered those in Nutrias, to cross back the Apure, in consequence of which all general Morillo's endeavors to meet him were frustrated.

Captain Grant, of the sloop Concordia, who arrived at New-Port on the 30th inst. informs, that a new duty of 50 cents per ton, will be imposed on American vessels at Guadalupe, after the 1st of Jan.—Vessels in port excepted.

Transylvania University.

The members of the Board of Trustees for the Transylvania University, appointed by the last legislature, are requested to meet on Monday next, the 2nd of March, at the University, at 10 o'clock A. M. As the business likely then to come before the board is important, it is hoped that every member will be punctual in his attendance. The New Board consists of Henry Clay, Edmund Bullock, Robert Trimble, John T. Mason Jr., Robert Wickliffe, James Prentiss, Hubbard Taylor, John Pope, Lewis Sanders, S. H. Woodson, John Brown, Charles Humphreys, and Thomas Bodley.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

FOR SALE,

7,000 Muskrat Skins, of a very superior quality, by the Pack, or smaller quantity.—Engineer of E. J. WINTER,
Next door to the U. States Bank.
Lexington, Feb. 21.—tf.

Tobacco.

WANTED a few hundred hogheads of PRIME TOBACCO. Apply at the store of THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO.

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following letters, containing the acknowledgments of the distinguished writers, to the Agricultural Society, for electing them as honorary members, have been handed to us for publication:

Quincy, January 24, 1817.

SIR—I have received the "Constitution of the Kentucky Society, for promoting Agriculture," with your certificate of my election as an honorary member.

As I have never heard of any measure for the promotion of that great object, in this or any other country, without pleasure—this institution in so delicious a climate, and in a soil so exuberantly fertile, could not fail to be peculiar gratification. Researches, into the theory and axioms of the practice, must result in the honor of the society, the prosperity of the state, and the ample profit of individuals.

I pray you, sir, to present my respects to the society, and my thanks for the honor they have done me. But my advanced age, and the numerous infirmities usually attendant upon it, will render it impossible for me to be of any use to them in their honorable and laudable pursuits.

Our Massachusetts Society, however, of which Dr. Dexter is President, and Mr. Quincy Corresponding Secretary, I presume will esteem themselves honored by an exchange of transactions.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN ADAMS.
THOS. T. BARR, Esq.
Secretary of the Kentucky Society,
for Promoting Agriculture.

MONTGOMERY, January 19, 1817.

SIR—I am very sensible of the honor done me by the Kentucky Agricultural Society, in appointing me one of their honorary members. Distance will be one great obstacle to my being of use to them; but a much greater and growing one, will be the increasing torpor of age, now sensibly felt in body and mind. Should any occasion arise, however, in which I can serve their institution, I shall do it with all the zeal which this mark of their kind attention entitles them to expect. In praying you to become the channel of my acknowledgments to them, I beg leave to assure you of my high respect and consideration for your self.

TH: JEFFERSON.
Mr. THOMAS T. BARR.

We regret to find the Boston Patriot taking the political course it has recently done. It has not been satisfied with supporting an amalgamation of parties, or making overtures to federalism; but it has, in the spirit of "legitimacy," denounced the Kentucky resolutions which breathed the genuine spirit of republican liberty and liberality, and which wisely and magnanimously recommended to the general government an acknowledgement of the independence of certain South American republics. The Boston Editor censures these resolutions on the ground that they might lead our government into a war with Spain, put our commerce with Europe at hazard, and draw down upon us the wrath of the European League of despots. Similar arguments to these were used, by the anglo-federal party, to prevent us from declaring the war with England for the vindication of our rights; and we do not therefore wonder that the Boston Patriot should, in such a case, as it actually now does, call upon the federal legislature of Massachusetts to pass resolutions counter to those of Kentucky. That assembly will doubtless comply with the call, and express sentiments hostile to the cause of South American freedom, and approbatory of the anti-neutral measures of our government towards the patriots. But it is cruel in the Boston Patriot to place the democratic administration in the odious plight of depending on Massachusetts Federalism for the support of its measures.

The royal account of the Spanish victory over the patriots at Calabozo, wants confirmation. Our news department exhibits later intelligence from Terra Firme, which represents the patriots as continuing victorious in Venezuela and New Grenada.

The loss of Col. Johnson's able and zealous services in congress, will be regretted by every republican patriot. But the reasons he assigns, in the circular address which we copy from the Argus, for retiring, will no doubt be satisfactory to all reasonable men.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The eulogium pronounced by capt. Hawes on the character of WASHINGTON, was worthy of the occasion; and the address of Mr. Barry on the struggle of the South Americans for freedom and independence, advanced the same principles which led the immortal chieftain of the revolution to devote his labor and talents, to risk his life, in support of his country's rights.

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres, to December 6, states that the patriots, in some skirmishes on the frontiers, had been successful.

The American consul at Canton, has received a letter from the Chinese authorities, reminding the American merchants that the importation of Opium into China is prohibited.

A naval court martial has acquitted Lieutenant Commandant John Porter, his officers and crew, of any blame for the loss of the late U. S. Brig Boxer.

London and Liverpool papers, to Dec. 26, have been received at New-York—Markets continued tolerably stationary for American produce. Fleur was

on the rise, and some talk of the ports again opening. Cotton was in demand; Tobacco dull, but no Kentucky in market. The Russian squadron for Spain, had touched at Spithead. It

had been very stormy on the coast of England and Ireland; upwards of 200 foreign vessels had been shipwrecked within a few weeks, and a part of their crews perished. The princess of Wales had heard of her daughter's death; she was deeply affected by it. The high court of justice at Brussels had confirmed the acquittal of the court below, of the Editor of a French Journal, who had been prosecuted by the duke of Wellington for a libel. The British prints had animadverted with severity on the seizure in Philadelphia of the British officers, suspected of intending to go to South America. Their arrest, it was said, should be seriously noticed by the British authorities. The London papers notice the hostility of the National Intelligencer to the cause of the Spanish patriots; that paper has republished the following paragraph from the London "Courier" without remark, and thus pleads guilty to the charge. "Three gentlemen," says the Courier, "of high rank in the United States, are going upon a mission to the South American provinces—Now, the National Intelligencer, the American official paper, enforces the policy of neutrality with respect to the South American provinces, and inveighs strongly against the idea of an alliance in their cause against the mother country. If the American Government really determine to remain neutral, it cannot be true that the American Commissioners are going to South America, to recognise the independence of one or more of the provinces"—Las Casas was at Frankfort, in Germany, uncertain whether he would reside in Austria or Prussia. He was badly treated in an English port, his papers taken and opened. He complained of it to Lord Sidmouth. A letter from Napoleon to him, on his leaving St. Helena, is highly complimentary.

Charles Paulips has published a poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, called the Lament of the Emerald Isle. The new novel by William Godwin, called Mandeville, is just published.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, it was proposed to refer to a jury the decision of the crimes and offences of the Press; the minister (M. Laine) announced to the Chamber that the King would not consent to any amendment to the purpose of introducing trials by Jury.

The pretended Dauphin of France continues to amuse the old women in the neighborhood of Rouen, where he is till

to law—the said depositions to be taken at the different corners adjoining you, where you may attend, if you please.

Yours, &c.

JOSEPH BEARD,
H. BEARD, Att'y, &c.

And Guardian, &c.

Feb. 27, 1818.—tf.

HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO.

ARE OPENING A

GROCERY STORE,

In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington.

Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

CORN MEAL & BRAN,

FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT

HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE Salt

Brandy Pepper

Spirits Spices

Gin Cheese

Whiskey Raisins

Sugar Almonds

Coffee Spanish and

Tea Common Cigars

Chocolate Chewing Tobacco &

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,

Which they will sell upon reasonable terms,

for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat

and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington

Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.

(They expect to receive in a short time,

a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—tf

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE Proprietors being interested in the

store of HUB'B'D. B. SMITH, & CO.

have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the

Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be

kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms.

Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel,

or larger quantity, can be had at all times.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat

and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the

current price will be given. They also want a

number of young Hogs, for which they will

give a fair price.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—tf

MR. CHARLES MEGOWAN AND ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE, LATE ELIZABETH BEARD, JOHN KAY AND JACOB HULL,

Take Notice,

THAT on the 20th day of March next, and

if not then, on the 21st of the same month, we or either of us, shall proceed with the

surveyn of this county, or his deputy, and the

commissioners appointed by the late county

court of Payette, between the hours of nine

o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M.—beginning

at the beginning corner of Joseph Beard's

survey in John M'Chord's line, to procession

our lands, being part of Col. John Campbell's

Military Survey of 3000 acres, patented

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlewait's Inn. ———
January 6, 1817.

RICH JEWELLERY.

Gold & Silver Patent Lever Watches.
Etc.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is just opening at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Williamson, one door from Main street, opposite the Branch Bank of the U. States, a very elegant collection of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES.

Which he will sell at a very low price, (to wit) Gold Patent Lever Watches, Gold Dials extra Jewelled, with Cases richly Chased, Silver Patent Lever do. best quality, Plain Gold and Silver do. do.

Ladies' Elegant Gold Jewelled Watches with Gold Dials, do. do. Pearl Set do. do. Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, do. do. Rich Filligree, Patent Diamond and Pearl Set Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Jet Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, in sets, Real Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Turquois Finger Rings, Pearl Set and Patent Diamond Bracelets, with rich fine Gold Elastic and Hair Bands, Real Amber, Amulet and Coral Necklaces, Rich Bead Ridicules and Purse, Ridicule Clasps, Purse and Waist Clasps, Silver Pencil Cases, Coral and Bells, Thimbles, Gilt Buttons, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Together with a variety of other articles, all of which are warranted equal in quality to any imported from Philadelphia, and will be sold at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, a small assortment of WATCH MAKER'S TOOLS and MATERIALS, of a good quality, HENRY FLETCHER.

Lexington, Jan. 24—8t

An Assortment of MERCHANTIZE, Amounting to about 10,000 Dollars.

IS OFFERED ON LIBERAL TERMS, In exchange for the following articles of country produce, viz:—

TORACCO, CORN,
TOW-LINEN, BAGGING,
WHEAT, WHISKET.

Apply to E. I. WINTER.

Lexington, Feb. 7—tf.

LEXINGTON STEAM MILL.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Sates, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whisky and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, July 19.—tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery, and will have more by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42— October 14, 1816.

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, at their February meeting, 1818, Proposals will be received at their stated meeting, at the Court house in Lexington, on Thursday the 5th day of March next, for a Scavenger, who will undertake to keep the streets of this town clean for the present year. By order of the Board.

Test—H. B. SMITH, c. b. t.

Feb. 14—3t.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from \$0 to \$50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as \$250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls. JOHN MCKINLEY.

Dec. 13, 1817—13t.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that she has opened a MILLINERY STORE in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, in Main street, where may be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Print Straw BONNETS. Also, a variety of CAPS and COLETERTS, with other articles usually kept in that line of business.

17 CRIMPING done in the neatest manner.

Dec. 20—tf

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties.

Lexington, Sept. 27—13t.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick Inn, offers the highest price for Tobacco, in exchange for a quantity of Domestic Broad Cloths of a very superior quality, and at very low prices. The Tobacco to be delivered at any warehouses below Boonsborough. The crop of 1816 to be subjected to reinspection.

Lexington, Jan. 17, 1818—tf

TOBACCO.

H. F. CLARK in Lexington, at Mr. B. Ayres's

Inn, offers the highest price for Tobacco, in exchange for a quantity of Domestic Broad Cloths of a very superior quality, and at very low prices. The Tobacco to be delivered at any warehouses below Boonsborough. The crop of 1816 to be subjected to reinspection.

Lexington, Jan. 17, 1818—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Kentucky Gazette Office, for subscriptions, advertisements, or Job printing, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment. "Short accounts make long friends."

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

ALLUVION MILLS.

A EVENTY-FIVE cents per bushel will be given for good clean merchantable WHEAT, delivered at the Alluvion Mills, payable in 90 days.

N. B. We also continue to carry on the BISCUIT BAKING, where large quantities of Pilot and Navy BREAD may be had; also, Butter and Water CRACKERS, by the pound, keg or barrel.

Lexington, Jan. 17—tf

Genuine Spanish Segars.

A ND fresh Rapee and Macumba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

By the box or keg, a Philadelphia price, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

Partnership Dissolved.

T HE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm we to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business,

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner,

and on the most reasonable terms.

Robert WICKLIFFE & Richard Hawes Jr.

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County.

The latter will confine his practice exclusively to the courts of said county. Those who may think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of both; except when the former is necessarily called away by the clashing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr. Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Company Office, immediately above the office of J. C. Breckinridge, Esq.

Robert WICKLIFFE may be found at his old stand on Market Street.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE,
RICH'D. HAWES, Jr.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.

They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

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NOTICE.

T HE Partnership of MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON will expire by agreement, on the 1st of January next, and it is requested, that all those indebted to said firm will come forward and settle their balances immediately.

They now offer for sale on a liberal credit, the entire STOCK OF GOODS on hand; said Goods are of excellent quality, and the assortment is pretty general.

At—Their STOCK OF GOODS in the house of JAMES MORRISON & CO. which are of a good quality and a good assortment. They offer for sale also, the following property, viz: Their HOUSE AND LOT on Cheapside, running back to Mill street. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Main street, running back to Water street, which they purchased of Thomas Wallace, Esq.

Their HOUSE AND LOT on Short street, now occupied by Dr. Hosmer, the Lot containing about Two Acres.

The BAGGING FACTORY and LOT, containing about Two Acres.

Nov. 15—tf

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Sates, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whisky and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price.

They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, July 19.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber now offers at RETAIL as well as WHOLESALE, the above articles at such reduced prices that the Philadelphia market can offer no superior advantages in speculation. He engages to sell them as low as they can be purchased in the United States without any addition of transportation or commission. The public may be assured that cloths manufactured in the same manner and at the same time and place, have been worn, admired for their softness, durability, the brilliancy and permanency of their color by gentlemen of taste in this country. It is hoped that the friends of Domestic Manufactures in this and the adjacent towns and country will contribute their favors, and please to call with their friends at the Store of Messrs. Luther Stephens and Co. directly opposite to the Office of the Bank of the United States, where the CLOTHS are offered for sale.

JAMES MORRISON,
JOSEPH BOSWELL,
DAVID SUTTON,
BUSHROD BOSWELL.

Lex. Nov. 29, 1817—tf

ELEGANT DOMESTIC SUPERFINE BLACK, BLUE, & FANCY COLORED BROAD CLOTHS & CLOTHES.

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LEXINGTON, Oct. 4—40—tf

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LEXINGTON,